A.2 Cross-cutting Agency Efforts within HHS

CFR Cite	Reference	Agency	Purpose	Impact
ACF-SAMSHA efforts to increase flexibility and reduce burdens on states				
45 CFR Parts 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307	Efficiency in child support	ACF/OCSE	OCSE is drafting an NPRM which improves document management, by allowing states to submit and accept information electronically, maintain electronic records, and accept electronic signatures.	OCSE, States, and others will have the flexibility to use cost-saving and efficient technologies, such as email or electronic document storage, wherever possible.
45 CFR Part 302	Efficiency in child support	ACF/OCSE	OCSE is drafting an NPRM which increases statutory state law exemption approval periods from three to five years	Provides relief to states by decreasing the frequency with which states have to request an extension of an approved state law exemption.
45 CFR Part 303	Efficiency in child support	ACF/OCSE	OCSE is drafting an NPRM which updates case closure criteria to increase state flexibility and facilitate effective case transfer between states and tribes.	States will have greater flexibility to close unenforceable cases and redirect resources to more productive efforts. States will also have a process by which cases can be closed and transferred to a tribal child support program.
45 CFR §§302, 303, 308	Strengthen medical support in the child support program	ACF/OCSE	OCSE has a statutory responsibility to secure private or public health care coverage for each of the children in its caseload and to enforce court orders that require parents to obtain health care coverage. Previously, OCSE provided guidance to states providing them the option to define medical support to include private health insurance as well as Medicaid, CHIP, and other state coverage plans; however, to provide states with greater flexibility OCSE is revising the regulations, providing state child support agencies with the flexibility to pursue options such as enhancing collaboration with Medicaid and CHIP (OCSE-AT-10-10).	Medical support requirements will be reconciled with the health insurance reform legislation, and will substantially improve children's health care coverage and reinforce parents' shared responsibility for their children's coverage.
45 CFR Part 303	Efficiency in child support	ACF/OCSE	OCSE is drafting an NPRM which discontinues the mandate for States to notify other States involved in enforcing a support order when they submit an interstate case for offset. States referring past-due support for offset will notify any such other State involved in enforcing the debt only when they receive the offset amount from the United States Treasury States.	States will not be inundated with unnecessary information and will ultimately save both time and resources

45 CFR Parts 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307	Efficiency in child support	ACF/OCSE	OCSE is drafting an NPRM which improves document management, by allowing states to submit and accept information electronically, maintain electronic records, and accept electronic signatures.	OCSE, States, and others will have the flexibility to use cost-saving and efficient technologies, such as email or electronic document storage, wherever possible.
45 CFR §400.211(a)(5)	Methodology to be used to determine time-eligibility of refugees	ACF/ORR	Modification to the current provision that, for purposes of determining the time-eligibility period, States' most current reported administrative costs are both inflated by the CPI and adjusted by changes in program participation. The adjustment by changes in participation has not proved useful, over the 20 years that this methodology has been implemented, in projecting administrative costs. HHS will consider options to produce more accurate estimates of State administrative costs.	Changes will streamline and produce more accurate estimates of administrative costs.
Enhancing Research				
42 CFR 52h	Scientific Peer Review of Research Grant Applications and Research and Development Contract Projects	NIH	This regulation is already followed by other DHHS sister entities, so modifying and streamlining this rule could lessen regulatory burden and provide greater flexibility across the Department. Additionally, there appear to be opportunities for reducing administrative burdens. For example, revising definitions of conflicts of interest for peer reviewers could provide flexibility in constituting review panels and lessen administrative burden. Revising review criteria could provide greater flexibility in evaluating applications and make them applicable to other types of applications in addition to those for research projects. This is important given NIH's development of new types of initiatives in response to the changing nature of science for which the criteria specified in the current regulations are not optimal. Revising the regulations to allow for a pre-screening process could reduce the toll on the system.	We expect that regulatory review of the peer regulations could result in a unified set of peer review regulations for all HHS agencies that provides greater flexibility and reflects reduced regulatory and administrative burdens.
45 CFR 164.508	HIPAA Privacy Rule Authorization Requirements for Research	OCR	Streamline the HIPAA research authorization process and harmonize with the Common Rule's informed consent requirements	Will provide increased flexibility for researchers, reduce paperwork and burden, and harmonize with other research rules

45 CFR part 46, 160, 164 and 21 CFR 50 and 56	Protection of Human Subjects in Research (the Common Rule)	HHS with OSTP	The Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeks public comment related to the ethics, safety, and oversight of human research. Revisions to the Common Rule might a enable Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) to better focus their resources on review of research protocols that pose greater than minimal risks to subjects; improve the mechanism for collecting information to evaluate the effectiveness of the research oversight system in protecting human subjects; and facilitate research by reducing unnecessary burdens on institutions and investigators.	Better protection of human subjects who are involved in research, while facilitating, valuable research, and reducing burden, delay, and ambiguity for investigators and research subjects.